Jerusalem O. Starkweather on the New Temperance Reform. HEARD, AND WHOM HE GAW AND HEARD IN

Having got through with my business in Albany, as one of the advisers of the Legislative Maine Law Commit-tee, I thought I might as well come on to Boston, just to see how the temperance cause is getting along in this

I think I never 'abored more earnestly with another for the advancement of a good object than I did with the Licatemant Governor to get through what is termed a "prehibiting law," as distinguished from the prohibitory law. The way he pleaded for the exemption of his bottle of champagne from the clutches of the law, and the way I pleaded for the clutches of the law, and the way I pleaded for the clutches of the thing, or the cutting adrift of its search and seizure antenne, was certainly far from being "slow," if fluency and ramidity of interance mean any thing. But we could not pidity of utterance mean any thing. But we could not carry our point. The definite article prohibitionists were altogether too many for the indefinite article ditto; so we tented ourselves with endeavering to make the bill as incongruous and inconsistent with itself as we possi-biy could, and to let it take its chance at that. I think, from the legal opinions of Mayer Wood's advisers, that we succeeded passably well. At least the law appears to be neither one thing or another—neither a law nor the law—but a much more indefinite article than any to be found in either Lindley Murray or the Law Diction-

In all this I claim to be consistent. From the time of my first lecture in Western New York, down to my labors at Albany, I have always been accounted a good temperance man, or till these latter-day saints turned up and started a locomotive in opposition to our safer and more popular tandem teams. I told Dr. Tyng and brother Chapin, in the very last conversation I had with tham, that if they were determined to crowd us off the high road, when we were all travelling the same way, they must look out for the consequences, as there would cer-tainly be more broken limbs in their fast train, than in our old line of coaches. "You will find," said I, "that your made tight against liquor, will more likely make every body tight with liquor. For my part, I go for letting the on gradually, and not all at once in a perfect
"You must bear in mind, my friend," said the doctor, "that this law is not meant for every body. It doesn't affect us at all. We, of the better classes, can stocked. Bless your soul! we care nothing about the law, as prohibiting us any thing. It is not the upper, but the lower ten that we reach—the poorer class, whe have no right to spend their money for grog or that the law we've got is not the thing we bargained for, and I am afraid it is going to give the populace quite as many privileges as the aristocracy. If it were not slightly profane to say it, I should say there has been some 'demnition' treachery somewhere. What, between trying to get one kind of prohibition, and another kind, we are pretty well out to sea—full half seas over most of us are likely to be. But I'm told they've got the genaine article in Massachusetts. They took hold of the work at the right end, or as brother Chapin happily ex presses it, they earnestly put their hands to the work, while we appear quite as earnestly to have put our feet

But to return to our mutton. I brought to this city several letters of introduction determined to ascertain if possible whether they have the definite or inde finite article of prohibition here—the genuine article, aw does not commence operations till the 20th. Its friends say it will work like a barrel of new beer. Governor Gardner signed it very cordially, it is said, though some will have it that it was done under a mental protest. At all events, he signed it; and in honor of that act, a very handsome bronze medal is being prepared by the State Temperance Convention. It is about the size of a silver dollar, and is done in the best style of art. On one side is a fine likeness of His Exellency, above which, along the rim, are the words-"A Tetotalier of fourteen years standing," and along the lower edge—' Hold fast to that which is good." On the reverse side is an inverted decauter, and also a champagne bottle, bottom upwards, with a broken corkupsetting of all liquor drinking, forcibly reminds one of as the legislators and executive branches occasionally had at Albany, and such, as I have been told, have been ing the winter. Under these symbols is a fac simile of markably classic words-"He's one of 'em;" that is, sigpifying that he is one of the band who are pledged to the sort. I am rather particular in describing the elegant attention of the New York State Temperance Committee. I may say here that Governor Gardner's law for Bosion, as compared with that of our Governor Clark for New York, is really an abomination. In the matter of pains and penalties for the sale of liquor, the two enastnteme

Thus, you observe the Boston liquor-seller is walked off to the House of Correction for the very first sale of a to do such things up strong. They still cling to those memories of older days which recall the witch-roastleg, the stocks, and scarlet-letter branding of two centuries ago, and are always getting up some really good imita-

I paid my respects to Mayor Smith as soon as I arrived, and having a let er from Mayor Wood, I was very politely received. I was surprised to find the Doctor with his coat off, and in quite a perspiration. "Ah" anid he, wiping his for head as he read the letter, "a very lacky man is Mayor Wood-a remarkably lucky man. Your liquor law throws no responsibility upon

wor lacky man is Mayor Wood—a remarkably lucky man. Your liquor law throws no responsibility upon hism—but here everything is on my shoulders. Why, Mr. Stariweather, will you believe it, I have been transmoving on a proclawation of fifty or sirty lines for more than a week, and was never so puzzled to hit the exact apot between wind and water, than in concociting so since the law, and yet in the gentlest way possible; to hint that I consider it the worst medicine I were under ook to force down the throat of an unwilling patient. I've oited my eath of office and put in a qualifying if or two; but I'm straid it won't suit everybody, after all. The fact is, it is a good law, and then again it is a bad law—it ought to be enforced, and it ought not to be enforced. That's the whole story in a nut-shell. Gov. Gardner is pretty much of the same opinion, and as he has tried something like it ma private way for fourteen years, he ought to hone."

"But," said I, "can't you continue, Mr. Mayor, to tap the filing alightly in some way—just for the credit of the city—and save up a hittle of the choicest liquor, to help the large dealers along, and so forth?"

"Well, sir, I am not sure. I believe there is a little safety-valve to the ma-bine—a jury stop cock, or something to that nort—but I don't thin it is going to come to much. I know I don't see my way clear, and I would give something to be in Mayor Wood's shoes about these days. The fact is, it's a serious thing to make war upon many of our lest and wealthiest citizen—and then segals, if is a rarious thing to offend the rigit teetotal-lears, who, if they haven't the money, have the votes. So, you see, my dear sir, in what a state of betweenity a Mayor like me is placed. But I hink I've struck out a proclamation that he would be unable to fill Mayor Wood's shoes about these caps, and or represented before."

We had some further conversation, and the Mayor read parts of his manifesto with considerable cophusis and uncition. But I lot him with the impression that he would be

of this State a most perfect Maine law, and just as we are getbag it in working order, our anti-slavery friends tack on to it, by war of sun-slament. A little lury bill, maning the twelve mea in the jury bex the judges of both the law and the fact, while the beach is the judge only of the fact."

"It is so, Mr. Br." I asked with censiderable interest. If it is, I don't see that your law is likely to have any advantage over ours."

"It is so, Mr. Starawesther, and to tell the truth, I am rether down in the mouth, as you may observe, about ft. It was intended by giving the figilive aleve the benefit of a trial by jury in our courts, to out into the slave holders; but I am very much afraid it will cut worse into the temperance folks. Our abglitton prehibitionists are infatured. Yes, str. infatured. They have legislated us into a very tight place, I am afraid. But perhaps you are one of those temperance friends who advocate a prohibitory law, and not the prohibitory law, as the distinction now runs? Which do you favor, Mr. Starkweather?"

"Oh.—ah! both, certainly. I mean I am for prohibition generally."

"You will please bear in mind, Dostor." I continued, "that we have neither a law nor the law in New York, and perhaps some little uncertainty or confusion of ideas on the subject among us there, may be excusable. We can't all think with Mr. Chapin and Dr. Tyg."

"Your mention of Mr. Chapin," said the Doctor, "reminds me of another great obstacle in our way. He is a very forcible, engaging speaker; but those Duiversalist preachers, who denounce runselers, still believe they will all get into heaven at last. Now I do not, and I had it extremely difficult—almost impossible, indeed—to get the members of our churches to listen to such a peakers; and pray, air, what does a Universalist liquor seller care for my derunchair on his traifie." Why, he fays—'the Rev. Mr. Chapin and the Rev. Mr. More assure us that we shall be saved at last; and why need we concern ourselves about what you call the damnable sin of run-selling s

Hood.

I found Brother W., Secretary of the State Temperance Society, at the temperance heafquarters, in School atreet, I think it was called. He is a gentleman, and a very glib, plain spoken one. Shabing me by the hand in the pump-handle fash-ton, said he—

"I heard you was here, Mr. Starkweather, and wel come you to our legislative sanctum. We make the laws here—all that pertain to temperance and morals. Sat ain't you pretty fellows in New York, to make such a bastard thing of a law as you have got? Ain't you, now?!"

I told him I thought we were—very pretty fellows; but as I disn't go for that precise law, I couldn't say that I was quite as pretty as some of them.

"It's nothing more nor less," said he, "than a rum squitt—a rascally rum squitt. Now, our law is like the great patent Circinnasti fire engite, which, putting on the steam, will quench the thirst of dram drinking by the wholesale. Just look at this little contrivance a moment."

the wholesaie. Just look at this lit le contrivance a momert."

He had a little metallic machine on the table, in the shape of a barrel, and holding a couple of quarts, perhaps. There appeared to be a good deal of secret machinery and toggery about it. Fouching some particular spring, the machine let alcohol fly in all directions, scattering its liquid contexts about like a streat sprinaler. "That," said Brother W., "is your New York rum squirt; now see how our law operates." Touch ing another hidden screw, the alcohol immediately held in. and out came a flood of water in the same way. "That is our law," said he, "not a drop of the alcohol can get out—a perfect water squirt."

"int, Brother W.," said I, "is there not some danger that the two liquors will get mixed, by the breaking of some of the springs inside there? They are so very near together, it seems as though they could hardly help forming an intimate acquaintance. What is this little tap and fancet near the bottom?"

"Oh! that's nothing but a small vent. We call it the jury vent, it being the natural way to empty the machine, by drawing off impartialty both the liquor and the water, if they chance to get a little rily. It is extremely rare that we have to use it, and is of no consequence at all."

"Will the law be carried out, Mr. W.? Will it be ex-

the water, if they chance to get a little rily. It is extremely are that we have to use it, and is of no consequence at all."

"Will the law be carried out, Mr. W.? Will it be executed—I don't mean by a hangman."

"It won't be anything else, sir. We have got our cannon all ready, and mean to have several pieces planted at the Court House, and one opposite to the entrance way, however private, of every liquor store or resort in the city. One of our aldermen, too, Col. C., who damned the military for coming our in the Burns case, has wolunteered to back the Mayor with his whole regiment in enforcing the law. He is a terrible fellow, and will keep his word."

The Rev. Mr. M., a clegyman of the Universalist denomination, happened to come in, and in the course of conversation asked my opinion of the jury vent appeared to the machine on the table. I told him I thought it was calculated to draw off some of the stringency of the law, man ng it rather an indefinte article.

"Nonsense," said hs, "it will do no such thing. No liquor dealer will ruo the risk of going to jail, by leaving his case with a jury. I would rather all the slaves were in Tophet than that any liquor selling member of my congregation should escape imprisonment. But I have no fear that we shall not successfully enforces both the liquor law and the law multifying the fugitive slave act."

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"Ah," said Mr. M.; "the Doctor is an able and zealous temperance man—though slightly antique in some of his notions—but these orthodex preschers are something of a stumbling block to the cause. They denounce temperance man—though slightly antique in some othing of a stumbling block to the cause. They denounce seternal damnation segment all Universalists; and pray what inducement is there for our rumseller to report and abancon the traffic, if they are sure of being damned whether they do or not? Thus their testotal lectures counteract whatever good effect ours might have. The doctor is a clever man, a plous man, a golly man, and rowell-standing his errors and heresies, he must, according to our creed, the finally restored and saved; but I coniess I sometimes have my doubts whether i can conscientiously go to heaven in his company—whether it will 'pay' in the lorg rus.

"Well, well; let us drop that subject, Brother M.," said the Secretary. "You and the Doctor can fight it out at your leisure. But as I was observing, sir. Stark weather, this law will be enforced. They will try to dodge it, but no dodge will save them. Stevens, for instance, of the Tremont House, has givenout that he is constructing a telegraphic like from this city down to Nahant; but we have ascertained to our entire estisfaction that the large wires are entirely hollow, made for the express purpose of running liquor from one hotel to another. He expects the Nahanters can suck it clean through from Boston; but he will find it tapped on its way by the State Temperance Committee. We have appointed a sub-committee to look into the matter and report. This is no doubt as ingenious a dolge as the hotelkeepser can great up; but they must knock under, and give up the'r twenty and thirty thousand per an num as the profits of liquor selling. The first one of them who supples wine to his customers

have been getting up for some of the prospective tenants of the House of Gorrection under our new law. You had better believe we are in earnest in saying it has got to be enforced."

Mounting a flight of stairs, we entered a room in which there was a singular assortment of the various articles of clothing. Some were hanging against the wall, and some lying on the table.

"Here." said Brother W., "Is the prison uniform, which we have bad made at considerable expense, in the hope of making the convicted liquor dealers, in their new home, look as decent and respectable as possible. As you see, most of the articles are of a fanny color, and at the suggestion of Mr. Dow, the great father of the Maine law, we have thought proper to designate each garment after some fancy drink. Thus: here is a 'Moral Sussion' jacket, a 'Pig and Whistle' do., a 'Pip and 'Ty' do.; while there hangs a 'Morning Glory' shirt, a 'Nip and Track' do. On the table is a 'Tom and Jerry' vest, an 'Iced Punch' do., and any quantity of 'Brandy Smash' pants, 'Prach Juley' and 'Race Horse' do, to encase the lengitudinals of our most prominent dealers in the ardent. The distillers' uniform is a pea green, speciled or tinted with peach blossoms. The asticles are all made of a coarse meterial, and of every possible color, varying from the orange to the claret, the clouned green and testotally blue, with all intermediate shades. Is it not a capital idea, Mr. Starkweather?"

"It is an original and rather funny one, at any rate," and I. "But what suit is this, in the corner, so richly emtriciered?"

"Ah," said he, "I like to have forgotten that. You mean that drab and carer mixture, with the large full moces orange patch on the seat, on which is embrodered the name of a popular fancy drink—"Brandy Rooster Tail," so called. That is the one, is it? That, sir, is Pete Brigham's sait. He is the man who original and carer factory of the first offsace."

"What! Did be get the start of Neal Dor?"

"What! Mr. Starkwestler, the vay of it is this:—In a talk with ou

however, thanked Peter B. for the idea, and rolled it over as a sweet moreel under his tongue. He took the gad out and set it aside, chewed it again, and finally handed it over to Neal Dew. Real chewed it for a long while and sent it back to the Do stor, who chewed again, and thought it was sweeter than ever. The two then met and chewed it ingether, and r lied it over and over, till at last they liched it in just the shape they wasted it, and the end of the matter was that they concluded to engraft the imprisonment clause on the Maine law system. So, you see, Peter is the man who really got the liquor dealers here into their present trouble, and the way some of 'em grow' about it is said to be rature asvage. In speeches in the State House this last winter. Peter B has been very highly complimanted for the aid he has extended to the cause, by Dr. Jewett, Mr. Slack, member of the House, and everal others."

"You don't mean to say that he is ready to take up his residence at South Boston!" said I.

"Why, I swow!" replied the Secretary, "I am rather under the impression that he shouldn't like if, and would look at it again; but I am inclined, on the whole, to think he is. He came in here to look at his uniform the other day, and said he was rather under the impression that he shouldn't like if, and would look at it again; but I am inclined, on the whole, to think that he will eventually decide the suited be a perfect if, and take it away with him. He is a right clever follow, and I trust he will, in the end, bequeath this elegant uniform to some female charitable society, or institution for indigent wide or."

I looked over some of the better kind of suits, and not itsed that they were labelled with the names of all the prominent hotelkeepers. The top-pieces intended for the convicts, was of stout cloth, fitting close to the skull, and all in the shape of a decenter, with a tuft of red plush, by way of a cork, at the top.

Having an eggagement in the sevening, to lecture in one of the suburbs, on the "Present Aspec

The Liquor Question.

THE PROSECUTIONS IN BROOKLYN.

The liquor dealers who were examined before Judge Culver, of the City Court, last Tuesday, on the charge of selling liquor contrary to law, namely, Ezekiel Batdwin, Patrick Moosey and Patrick Crean, appeared before the same Judge on Saturday last, pursuant to adjournment. No further evidence was offered, and the court directed that the defendants should find ball in \$500 each. This they declined to do by advice of counsel, who, it is understood, intend to question the legality of a commitment by an action against the city. The Judge said he had no time to make out the necessary papers, and consequently deferred committing them, and allowed them to go at large until this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

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On the same day five liquor dealers, with one exception from the extreme eastern portion of the city, were on trial before Justice Blatchly, on the charge of violating the Sunday ordinance on the 22d of April last. The evidence failed completely in three cases. One boarding house keeper from Greenpoint was convioted, and judgment was given for the city in the amount of \$100. Patrick Quigley, one of the defendants, was called upon the stand himself, and asked the question:—"Did you sell any liquor, or anything else, on Sunday, the 22d?" The defendant declined to answer, on the ground that he might criminate himself. The Corporation Attorney contended that this was a civil suit, and cited a passage from an orlinion of Judge Strong, wherein he says that a breach of this section of the city ordinance is "neither a crime nor a misdemeator." The court ruled the question admissable, and committed the witness for contempt. A writ of habeas corpus was immediately issued, and Quigley was brought before Judge Moore, but there not having been any bond or payment of fees tendered, he was remanded hab. There are about twenty more cases for violation of the Sunday ordinance yet to be disposed of.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW AND THE LICENSE SYSTEM IN BOOCHESTER, ETC.

A case was brought before Judge Selien, of Rochester.

disposed of.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW AND THE LICENSE SYSTEM IN

BOOHESTER, BTC.

A case was brought before Judge Seiden, of Rochester, by habeas corpus, to test the validity of the penalties under the license system, under the Prohibitory law. Judge Seiden very properly refused to enter upon the merits of the case upon a motion of this character. The yearding of a habeas corpus, the issuing of an injunction or a mandamus, are measures requiring prompilade of action, and courts abstain, as far as possible, from making them the occasions of opinions on abstract questions of law. The Judge remanded the prisoner to the suision of law. The Judge remanded the prisoner to the suision of the Sherif. But the case was dismissed and the accussed discharged by the Police Justice; the City Attorney, upon consultation with the court, and upon examination of the law, decided to withdraw all prosecutions, holding that "sections two and twenty five of the Prohibitory law abrogated the excise provisions and rendered the fifteenth and a steenth sections of the revised statutes on that subject imperative, and the jurisdiction of the police had therefore become obsolete." The city has been prosecuting suits at the rate of ten or twelve a day, and there was a prospect that in six weeks the accumulation of anits would block the court, and bankrup; the city treasury. There seems to be a general demand that the litigation shall cease. The Sunday laws, however, are to be still enforced.

The Portland State of Masne declares that orders have been issued in that city forbitoing the sale of bottled cider, under pain of conviction under the new Liquor aw.

The total vote on the prohibitory liquor law in lowa, stands—for the law, 25, 255; against, 22,645.

Geo. N. Sanders to the Democracy of Vtr-Geo. N. Sanders to the Democracy of ginia on the Hoh. R. M. T. Hunter and the Higher Law.

New York, May 19, 1855.

You expect men of the North to be faithful to the constitution and laws of the United States, and yet one of your most favored sons, Senator Hunter, inflicts upon us from the Virginia stump a doctrine that shakes all law to its deepest foundation.

Hunter at Petersburg, "believe that the all-giance which they owe to God is higher than any obligations to

man, and that in a conflict between human and divine laws, you must serve God rather than man."

If these words, deliberately spoken by a United States Senator to the public, mean anything, they mean that without infringament of several to United States may, without infringament of several to the laws of God's and that any man may rigotrally, under the inflaence of "Frotestant" picty, or "Catholic" picty, or Mermon picty, oppose them, on the principle "Inst the allegance which he believes he owes to God is higher than any obligation to man." This is a dark and threatening creed; more especially to be put forth sta period unequalled infeending and dissolute real by any former day in our national history.

What does Mr. Huntermean by "obligation to man," as distinct from "allegiance to God," in the country of republican and cemecratic organization? The fastitutions handed down to us by the men of the Revolution are according to the theory of this wise man of the irreligion. Such an audacious and serilegious at hear input in the constitution of the United States with a mentaire erration. And how are we to know whether the case of ethicas, and, by his own moral code, takes the oath to supprit the constitution of the United States with a mentaire erration. And how are we to know whether the case of censeince be defended has not alresdy occurred to him, or at what miment—at what pregnant crisis—his conscictations convictions may not multily his cost that mentaire erration and have of the United States with a mentaire erration. And how are we to know whether the case of censeince he defended has not alresdy occurred to him, or at what miment—at what pregnant crisis—his conscictations convictions may not multily his cost has mentaire erration and have of the United States with a mentaire error and the second his contractions. There that contracts the man and the second his contractive his determined to be an outlaw, and bid defance to the fore and fear? A man may, with the highest patrosism, become a revolutions, to ov

Washington Correspondence.

Washington, May 19, 1855.

The Embarrasiments of the President—The Kansas Troubles—What will the Administration do?—Commodere McCauley's Mission to Cuba—Its Remilts, dc., dc.

The embarrasiments at present surrounding the President and his Cabinet are many and of great importance. With several of the European States our affairs are complicated, and a war would seem unavoidable in some instances were it not for the fact that to prevent its occurrence the government have made and continue. the occurrence the government have made and continue to make sacrifices of national honor and pride that the meanest government in the world would feel a degrada-tion in having been forced to submit to, short of a struggle to maintain a national reputation.

The President now finds himself is other difficulties

The President now finds himself in other difficulties than these surrounding him from abread. His own deeds and his indifference to the representation of an injured people are laying the groundwork for a civi war in our very midst, and if much longer neglected, may be productive of consequences that every honest American would deeply deplore. Protests and petitions are daily being received by the President from citizens of Kansas and Missouri, relative to the late outrages perpetrated by Governor Reeder upon the people of Kansas, in and since the election. The evidences are given, clearly ahowing a premeditated determination on the part of Governor Reeder to make the election result favorable to free soilism. To effect this object, it is stated that the Governor had the Territory canvassed; and finding that its sentiment was strongly in favor of alavery, he had the election deferred for nearly four months from the time that it should have taken place, and in the meantime the abolitionists in Massachusetts, Peansylvania and other anti-slavery States were apprised of the fact, and urged to forward, without delay, both men and money. A letter from Reeder, writ-ten shortly after he had accertained the wishes of the people of Kansas to be in favor of slavery, to a prominent politician of Missouri, has found its way tioners have charged upon the Governor. They allege that before he had left for Kansas a company had secretly been formed of men residing in Pennsylva-nia and in this city for the purchase of lands in Kansas, and of which the Governor was to be the head. It is further stated, that to make the suc-cess of this enterprise more certain, Kansas should be made a free State, and that the Governor should be made a free State, and that the Governor should lend his influence to bring about so necessary a change. Hence it was that upon the Governor's arrival at Kansas, he set about purchasing largely lands which were likely to prove profitable, bus upon fluding that his movements were regarded with suplemon, a conficential sgent was employed, and the purchases continued up to the time of the Governor's late departure for Washington. I am assured that a gentleman interested in the Washington Union is not only a member of this company of Ransas specialntors, but that the idea of making it a face State—wholly on pecuniary grounds—had its origin in that person. This explains the cause of the support of Reeder given by the Union, and its congratulations that the South is to be chested out of influence and power in both of the new territories. Whitst these petitions from Kansas and Missouri urge, with great reasoning power, the accessity for Reeder's withdrawal, counter papers are pouring is upon the President from many of the avolition States, recommending that Governor Reeder shall be sustained by force, if necessary, and that the President shall so direct: I can state to you, with a certainty, that this subject has become the most embarrassing one that this administration has yet had before it, and its difficulties are plainly on the increase, as is shown by the auxiety of the President to consult with every prominent Southerner who may arrive in this city. Mr. Wise has almost daily interviews with the President upon this subject and on the ground of safety to the peace of the country, the removal of Reeder's return to Kansas.

On Tuesday last letters were received at the Navy Department from Com. McCarley, with particulars of his crussings and diplomary during the last three or four months. It would seem that General Couchs had expressed regrets at the disturbance of our vessels by Spanish cruisers, and promised that the like should not occur again, unless there were strong reasons for suspecting the honest intentio lend his influence to bring about so necessary a change. Hence it was that upon the Governor's

Is the Cuba Filibuster Expedition Aba Rumors are rife here, and well founded too, that this we faced administration is countenancing and underbandedly abetting the piratical Cuban expedition. The publication of the resignation of Quitman and the other

The New Court of Claims under Way-Its Rules and Regulations—Virtual Exclusion of all Small Claims—The Claimant's Petition to be Sworn to—Testimony to be Taken Anew—The Business of the Court—A California Office Seeker—Important Judicial Decision—Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office-Col. Manypenny's Reply to Col. Benton's Card, &c., &c.

I am rejciced to announce that the new Court of Claim

has at last made a step forward, after a delay of nearly three months, and has issued its catalogue of rules and regulations. They are very stringent, and in many respects very imperfect, even after the expenditure of so of course, suggest many alterations and improvements adapting them to the wants of the people and the insosping them to the wants of the people and the in-terests of the government. The rule which requires pe-titions and briefs to be printed, virtually excludes all shall claimants who may be poor men from any benefits arising from the court. A man hav-ing even so just a claim against the govern-ment for fifty or a hundred dollars, is cut off from appearing before this tribunal unless he can advance near half the amount in cash to defray the cost of printing petition and brief. Is this magnani-mous on the part of the government?—or was such a

cost of printing petition and brief. Is this magnanimous on the part of the government?—or was such a thing contemplated by those who created the court? It may be said these persons are small claimants 'Tis true; but to them the amounts due are as large or larger in proportion than where thousands are due the wealthy and more fortucate.

The rule requiring petitions to be sworn to by claimants will alse work a scrous meconvenience. These claimants may reside in distant parts of the country, or even in foreign countries, while the records here in possession of the altorney or agent of the claimants, azhibit their whole case. Why have this record packed over the country for the claimant's affidavit that he believes it true? Why not let the attorney make the oath, i an oath here '131 And why should there be an coath court requires an oath from the plain '7 am ordin 37 suit? I learn that the rules will probably be altered in this respect, and the agent or atto key be allowed to make the required oath.

It is the intention of the court, I understand, to exclude all testimony taken or parts, which is now on the files of Congress, or before either of the executive departments of the government. This will also work a great hardahip, as this testimony when taken, was in accordance with the rules of the respective offices in which it is filed—and is very many cases the witnesses have long since passed from the stage of life. Shall these claims new be rejected because commissions cannot be issued, subponus served and depositions taken after "giving notice of the time and place of taking the same," as required by this Court of Claims? All testimony already sied in eases which have been pending before Congress, or either of the Departments, should be regarded good in form, if safficient in successions on the lith of July next to receive eases for dock-

then pending before Congress, or entuer of the Departments, should be regarded good in form, if sufficient in an attance.

The Union of this morning says that the Court will be ready on the lith of July next to receive eases for dockeing. This is a mistase. The Court is now ready for that purpose, and Judge Hantingdon, the chief clerk, is in requier attendance at his office to file and docket all cases submitted.

The Judges of this Court made a very favorable impression upor our citizens and the Washington bar, during their short stay at the capital Judge Blackford is atout six after years of age, Judge Soarborough fifty-five, and large Gilchrist fifty. They are gentiamen of the appearance as well as of good social qualities.

A tail species of California democracy made his appearance at the Frescheat's house a few days since, societing an appointment, and atting that he was antificated the life of the country of foreigners, and weat the whole hog for the Pop. "Stop step, my friend." interrupted the I resident, "nor do I sympathies with the Know Nothing, but I am about the strongest Protestage.

in reply to Colonel Benton's card. Look out for something rich.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Washington, May 18, 1835.

Massachusetts and her Anti-Slavery Nullification—The Insue to be Mat by the Federal Authorities—The United States Judicary True to their Duly—Probable Conflict Between Federal and State Courts—American Discovery of a Guano Island, &c.

The Massachusetts assembly of fauntics have finally passed the bill for the practical nullification of the Fugitive Slave law, by such majorities that the veto of the Governor, even if he should refuse concurrence in the bill, would be of no avail. So far as the bill looks to an artitrary disfranchisement of citicons of Massachusetts, who may lead their aid, officially or professionally, to the surrender of a fug tive, it is an affair of the people of that State But in its provisions for nullifying an act of Congres, the givernment and people of the United States are concerned, and the issue will be met on the part of the federal authorities.

The judiclary of the United States will be true to their duty, as we are assured by the late decision of Justice Melean, in a case involving a similar question. The nullification of 1832 has been taken by the Massachusett Legislature as their model, requiring exclusive allegiance to the State, and repudiating the federal authority. Several Northwestern States have passed laws of a like character; and in consequence thersef, the Toucey bill (so called) was passed by the Senate at the late session. That bill was intended to remove auits against United States officers brought in State courts to federal courts. The House did not, unfortunately, take it up for consideration, and it will have no coance in the next House; and a serious conflict of jurisdiction between the judiclary of the United States and tent of the States, and between State and federal legislation, is at hand.

The disrovery of a very rich guano island by an American state of the search and the federal courted to the

States and between State and federal legislation, is at hand.

The discovery of a very rich guano island by an American abipmaster is an event of some importance to the agricultural interest of the United States. The island is said to be uninhabited, and within no jurisdiction of any foreign government. The guano can be brought from into our ports at the expense of only twenty dollars a ton—half of the cost of the Peru monopoly. It is hoped that the United States government will take early and strong measures to secure for our people free access to this island, ignorms all spurious claims which may be set up to jurisdiction over it, and all combinations of foreign powers to protest against our acquisition of it. It is claimed for Dr. Gwin that he was duly elected Senator frem Californis, on the first ballot, when he got a plurality of votes. Upon this claim he may stand a contest for his seat at the next session. The contitution of California, it is said, preser bes that for certain officers a majority vote of the Legislature must be hal, but in regard to United States Senators nothing is said on the subject. It seems to be a novel claim.

Hard Times in Arkansas.

[From the Little Rock Gaz-tte, April 27]

The "hard times," of which we have heard and read so much, are now upon us, and no mitake. In our life we have never before lived in a community, any part of which was threatened with want. What is now knock ing at the doors of our citizens, in almost every part of the State? Not powerly, or want of money, for we do not know of a single bygar, or one who is not able to pay for what needs, but actual want of the every-day necessaries of life, which diamnot be had, for any price, because they are not in the country.

There is not, in Little Rock, a barrel of flour, a brashel of meal, or a pound of coffee or sugar for sale. Flo in would go off readily here at \$16 a barrel, and corn meal at \$2 a bushel; sugar and coffee would sell for sany price. There is the greatest scarcity of every article of provisions or fam iy groceries. We do not know what our people will (o. Perhapes one of our merchants, or some-body else, may fit up wagons and haul supplies from White River. We know of no other chance to live.

It is now conceded by the most skeptical, that the Arkansas river will not answer the purposes of a navigable stream. Here we are, nearly at the first o' May, and the river yet too low for navigation. The planters have not yet shipped their crops of last year to market, or received their supplies for this year. The merchants are in the same credition. The people, who have to depend on the rivers, are next door to starvation. The State of Arhansas usually raises enough of bread and meat for home consumption; but the drought of last year out their stopps abort; the emgration of this year makes the supplies dependent on crops, still shorter. As a consaquence, the country is now in almost a destitute condition in regard to the necessaries of life. Our lesson, though a severe one, will not, we hope, he without its beneficial results. Our low river and "hard time." furnish the most striking and convincing arguments in favor of a connection with the world

On the 16th inst., at Bostou, Patrick Sullivan attempted teget on board the four o'clock train at the Worcester cepot, when the cars were in motion, but fell off, and the train passed over both his legs. He was conveyed to the hospital, and died soon after his arrival there.

there.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser ridicules the idea of connecting the river St. Lawrence with Lake Chamelain by casel, as proposed in the Canadian Parliament, and elsewhere.

clsewhere.

The Savannah Georgian is assured by gentlemen direct from Key West that Commodore McCauley, oh his return from Havana, freely gave out in private conversation that our cfficulties with Cuba were entirely and peacefully settled.

There were 177 deaths in Philadelphia last week. In Boston last week there were 62 ceaths.

Mr. Hiss was again arrested for debt, in Boston, on Thursday, and as the Judge before whom toe application was made would not grant a writ of habeas corpus, Mr. Hiss remained in jail.

His remained in jail.

A large number of persons left Pittaburg on the 17th inst, on the steamer Thomas Shriver, for the purpose of attending the formal opening of the Comeliarille Railroad, and taking part in the feativities of the occasion. Arthur S. Nevitt, Equ., the newly appointed Post-master for New Orleans, was sworn in on the 11th inst. It is rumored in Boston that Gov. Gardner will vsto the Personal Liberty bill recently passed by the Legis-lature.

the Percenal Liberty bill recently passed by the Legislature.

The Syracuse salt manufacturers are just beginning their work for the season, and the new salt will be in the market in about three weeks.

Mr William F. Wood, of Quebec, has brought action against the Troy Times for libel, damages \$20,000, for persisting in calling Mrs. Robinson, who is charged with murder, his sister, after Mr. Wood had sworn to a statement denying the assertion.

The seventh anniversary of the organization of the Order of United Americans in New Jersey, will be celebrated in Newske on the 24th inst.

AMred Fyler, who was convicted in Syracuse of the murder of his wife, has been discharged from imprisonment, and sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

The Hartford Republican says there is more lumber lying at Peach Bottom, on the Susquehanna, at the present time, than for twenty previous years. All accounts go to show that there will be an ecormous quantity brought down that river the present spring, if the state of the water permit.

The St. Louis papers of the 16th inst., say that there was no cholers at that time in the city.

THE SAUT SHIP CANAL.—The opening of the Saut Ship Canal is an event that will be marked in the history of the Northwest, notwithstarding that it will be attended by no great consource of people from surrounding States, mar by any imposing corsmonies. The steemer Illinois will leave this city to-morrow, having on board the commissioners of the work, or a part of them, several invited guests, and such other persons as desire to witness the passage of the first boat through the navigable connecting link between Lake Superior and the waters below. To the Illinois the commissioners it, for Colonel McKnight, her owner, is a proneer in Isale Superior commerce. We cannot calculate the wealth of the peninsula skirted by Lake superior, but whatever that wealth it this carel will hasten its cev-lopment. And it will hasten the sattlement and cultivation of a country agriculturally expable of sustaining a large population. We doubt whether there is a tract of country in the Union, of like Gismisions, as with in resources as the upper peninsula of Michigan. But until this ship canal was constructed, these resources, though not hidden—though visible—were closed spairst the application of aggregate capital and extended labor—closed, because capital and labor surfux from the cluster and the stream of the product that, as a first result, more people will see Lake Superior the energing season than have seen it ducing any three prior seasons.

in the land." This rather took tëaliforsia do en a button hole, and he soon made his exit, reeling assured	MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.
that he had evershes his mark. Is the case of Wan Wesla, convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung, but pardoned by the President, "upon the condition that he be imprisoned during his natural life," the court held that the President had the power to grant a conditional pardon, or, in other words, to commute the sentence of death to imprisonment. This decision of the court is sustained by Ohiof Justice Marchall and by the opinions of several of the Attorneys General of the United States. The Agricultural Bursau, which has been attached to the Patent Office, is to be discontinued in a wear or two, the appropriation for it being exhausted. Most of the clerks have already been transferred or dismissed. I lears that the public will soon be favored with a spicy decument from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in reply to Colonel Benton's card. Look out for something rich.	Movements of Ocean Scanners. WARTS. Union. Union. Bouthampor. New York Hay America. Liverpool. Reston. Hay New York May North Star Hays. New York May Illinois. New York Appiswali. Northern Light. New York. Boatham Liverpool. Washington. Southampion. New York May Asia. Cahawbe. New York Hay and N. O. May Arage. New York Hay and N. O. May Arage. New York Haye. June ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY. SUN SETS. 4.38 MOON_METS. SUN SETS. 7.15 HIGH WATER. EV. — Port of New York, May 20, 1855.
[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]	ARRIVED.

Ship City of New York, May 20, 1855.

ARRIVED.

Ship City of New York, Moses, Liverpool, April IV, with mose and 262 passenners, to D A A Kingsland & Satton. Has been 20 days W of Grand Dank, with light western winds and calms.

Ship Robers, Bartlett, London, 25 days, with mose and 100 passengers, to Dunham & Dimon. Has been 15 days W of the Company of the Company

Ship Progress, Chase, from Liverpool, April 13, with meaning passengers, to Neamth & Soc. Has out her feromant. Ship Jame D Cooper, Crowell, from Cardiff, April 16 Bark John Bosson, Burmester, from Havans, with sugar and segars, to Sturges & Co.

Bris Nagars (of Bansor), Harding, from Cienfueges.

Also, one ship, unknown.

and Southan road, as 10 AM, steamship Hermann, Bremen From the Lower Bay ships Kentucky, Havre; Chrissiana, London; bark William.

Whileship Bengal, before reported at San Francisco, was in port about two weeks, was recoppored up to her planksher, had upper works recalked, was supplied with fresh provisions, vegetables, water &c, at a cost of \$1900, which the captain states was \$600 less than the same cost.

T.legraphic Startne Repeats.

BOSTON, May 20—Arr ships Mary Ward, and Vision, N.
Orleans; bries E. O Sott, Port au Prince via Wilmington;
Stephen Joy, Remedios; L. P. Snow, Belize, Hen; Vision,
Smithville, NC.
Arr at Quarentine ship George Washington, Liverpoel.

days. Fig. Arcturus. Giford. Cardenas is days. souls say graph, Roath, Norwich; G W Cummings, Towell, and Copia, praph, Roath, Norwich; G W Cummings, Towell, and doi Sud; Westmoreland, Beach, St John. NB; bark irms, Norre, Barbadoes and a mkt; brig W F Safford, Snare, Charleston; schar D M Meserole, Steelman, Pawtucket; G W Cummings, Towell and M Patterson, Dele, ECambridge; Televrapa, Reath, Norrich, M Degraw, Dilohant, and Atlas Jackson, BYork; S D Hert, Wall, and Antelope, Gib-on, Boston; W F Mrdy, Cook, N Fork; H N Wright, Fisher; Napoleon, Gallegher; Sarah Ann, Allen, and Cornelius Haden, Perbes, NBaven; Saw Mill, Howland, Newburg; Lady Jane, Wilson, Salem; Anna Mary, Tompkins, Cambridge; J C Baymas, Herman, and Cel Winkoop, Bazzs, Albany; S Oraig, Lewis, and J W Bowen, Bruce, Brooklyn.

Disnators.

Ship Pauline, of Bath, from Philadelphia for Havana, before reported lost on Elbow Key, Abaco, was insured for 220,000, of which \$10,000 in the Bath Mutual, \$10 000 at the New England office, Boston, and \$500 at the Hops office, Boston.

New England office, Boston, and 2000 at the Hops office, Boston.

Bark Nabhua, from Pensacola for New York, which put into Bermuda March 17 in distress, and was condemned, was seld at at Georges by auction 30th uit, for 51st.

Bare Condens (of Plymouth Rogers, for New York, was wrecked at Tabaseo 6th uit. Bhe was to be sold by anotion with her earge of logwood and "mulberry." 23d. At last previous accounts, March 13, the Coden had been lying outside the bar 32 days, and was to have salled in 10 days.

To the Control of the Coden had been lying outside the bar 32 days, and was to have salled in 10 days.

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Fighting setter Anylla Strake, and Englands to the Coden had been resistance and town the code had been assistance and towed her to this oity.

STEAMER BAY CITY, which lort here Dee 5, 1853, for San Fyanciese under sail, put into Pernambuce in distress, and subsequently into Bio Jameire twice, remained there at last accounts waiting orders. An agent of New York we for under writer orders.

non in regard to the necessaries of life. Our lesson, though a severe one, will not, we hope, be without its beneficial results. Our low river and "hard times" furstsh the most striking and convincing arguments in favor of a connection with the world, by means of rail-roads.

The following divorce cases were granted in the Sapreme Court of Boston, on the 17th igst.—M. R. Moore vs. J C. Moore, from bed and board, for crueity; larly A. Mairhouses vs. Avm. C. Whitshouse, for adultery; Mary A. Marichouse vs. Avm. C. Whitshouse, for adultery; Mary A. Marichouse vs. Avm. C. Whitshouse, for adultery; Mary A. Mary Probering vs. Weathington Pickering, for adultery; Mary A. Mary Probering vs. Weathington Pickering, for crueity.

We learn from the Grand Rapids Herald, that the residence of Mr. T. O. Sullivan, at Mill. Point, took fire on the 9th inst., and was entirely consumed. A little daughter, aged about nine years, was burnt to death, and Mrs. Sullivan and a boy much sorrehed and scarriacd.

The Legislature of Massachusetts will probably adjourn to day.

Mrs. Stephens and Mrs. Avery, while crossing a bridge at Granville, Ct., on the 18th inst. were thrown from their carriage, by the breaking of the king bolt. Mrs. Stephens was instantly killed. Mrs. Avery was very much injured, and, at the last accounts, there was hitle hope of her receivery.

In a case recently tried in Boston before a Police Justice, it has been cecided that a barber cannot be purished for shaving on Sunday, under the large bridge and correquently was not of the king bolt. Mrs. Stephens was instantly killed. Mrs. Avery was very much injured, and, at the last accounts, there was hitle hope of her receivery.

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In a cas

last for Boston about three wocks; bark Siri, Carlisis, from Macao for Boston 16g; supposed the only Am merchant vencies.

Maritz—In port May 10 bark Octavia, Woodbury, for Portland 10g molasses; set \$3½ per hid of 110 gails.

Mornovia—in port abt April 8 brig tien Pierce, of Baltimore, for —. Cld schr Fawn, Sunk River.

Port av Parices—Sid May 8 Br brig Spliffre, Besten.
Going in bris Gen Foster, from Boston.

Ponto Camello—In port ab May 8 bark Venezuela, Davia for Philadelphia next day.

Sagua—In port May 8 barks A F Jenness, Herton, for N York (not Beston), 16g; Dereas C Yenton, Stevens, and Esceriars, Byder, for do de.

Sterna Leone—In port May 8 bark J A Hazard, Williams, from Geloa 84 days, arr 4th.

House Ports,

BAITIMORE—Arr May 18 sobre Sultan, Day, and Lord Rallan (Br), U'drien, Halifan; Sun es, Knight, Porte Cabello 16 days; Sea Guil, Howland, Frovidence, Telegraphel and Company of the Company o

can. Windles: sebrs Luculing, Eaton, Newburyport; Wm Wallace, Shap, St John, NB; steamer Totten, Lewis, N York, BATH.—Cld May 17 ship Miles Standish (new, 98 tenus, Lord St John, NE. Bid brig Virginia, Carver, Yoomice River.

BOSTON.—Arr May 19 ships Scafforcer, Lorieg, NOrlean; John B Ryerson (of New York), Latham, Apalachicola; Octavius (new), Grawn, Owl's Head; barks Western Bea, Taylor, Falorme April 7, passed Gibralter Beh; Daniel Western, Atkins, do de Sth, do de 19th; E A Parsons, Webb, NOrleans; bries Monte Crinto, Northrup, Port Frays, Cape de Vorda, April 23, Napier (82), Greeby, Clentages Bth alt; schre Fanny Maria (Br., Young, Forts an Prince 59th ult; declars Fanny Maria (Br., Young, Forts an Prince 59th ult; declars Fanny Maria (Br., Soung, Forts an Prince 59th ult; declars Fanny Maria (Br., Soung, Singapore; Unicora, Caia, and Julian, Enow, Philedelphia; isannah D, Nickerson, N ort. Cld ships Sarah, Young, Singapore; Unicora, Poliad, New Julian, Enow, Philadelphia, isannah D, Nickerson, N ort. Cld ships Sarah, Young, Singapore; Unicora, Poliad, New Julian, Enow, Philadelphia, Laguna; Spirit of the Sea, Patterson, Sagas; Brilliant, Sigabe, Now Yrleans; Union, Kondriok, Baltimore; brig Rasian, Yarrham, St Jage; Waverly, Rynos, Philadelphia, took for Cuba; chra Adeline, Howa, Hamilton, Hermus, John R Watson, Enden Willen, Howa, Baltimore; City of New York, Mathews Philadelphia,

BEINTOL—Cld May 18 brig Maria, Gag, Matanas.

BUKNSPORT—Arr May II sehr Sarah Matilda, Bootsville, Mc. CALAIS—Sid May 18 schr Busentaur, Baltimore.

rille, SC.
CALAIS—Sid May 15 sehr Busentaur, Baltimore,
KASTPORT—Arr May 15 sehr Buckman, Alexandria; 17th,
brig Sante Clara, Ellingwood Philadelphia,
FALL RIVER—Sid May 17 sehrs Binerva, Hegivern, Beltimore; Cornelia, Church, Norfolk; J C Runyon, Endiand,
and Globo, Homer, Philadelphia; Deumark, Brightman,
Port Ewen,

ort Ewes.

GARDINER—Arr May 14 schrs Surveyer, Provincetesma;
tar. N-York; 18th. Ellen Barnes, Albany. Sld 17th self-lassadria. N-York.

NAN-TUCKET—Arr May 16 schr E H Adams, Adams. NEW BEDFORD-Sid May 18 schr E G Buxton, Titcomb

NFW LONDON—Arr May If schrs Onward, Smith, Miltone Point or Wilmington, NC; Superb, Hawley, Rondond
for Providence.

*** NEW GRIZANS—Arr May 13, PM, bark Susan W Linke
Coffin, Boston; Span brig Curro, Ricomo, Garcelona. Gla
teamshipe Orisaba, Forbes. Vera Cruz; Daniel Webrier,
Bragdon, San Juan, Nic; shipe Lady Westmoreland (Re),
Strachan; John Linn (Sr., Potts, and Malabar (Rr), Seed,
Liverpool; walter Lord. Smith, Havre; Sereamer, Aissander,
and Trimountain, Rea, Boston; Arab (Sr), Graham,
Quebec; Chile, Welleemb, Hawana and a mkt; Jane H Gildder, Sachson, Havana; Br bark Milia Ann, Locktond, Quebec tehr indismois Cathart, Svork.

NORPOLR—Arr May If schr Thomas Curson, NYork, In
Hampton Reads ships Vesice, Gedfrey, from Laverpool for
City Point; Star of the Union, Stahl, 1988—this chail stands.

**NEW PURT—In port May 16, S. Addecere, Monact, Rocum,
Hillien, from Baltimura for the Walt Mary, Rachett (from
Philis delphin; Fortamont for the Stahlers, Charleston; J Ireland, Frambers, Bay River, NC; D T-ler,
Charleston; J Ireland, Frambers, Bay River, NC; D T-ler,
Hand Philisdelphin; Sens or, Roberga, Fawtocket or Nawy
Yerk; alsops "spitting, Rachett, Bordout; Isaac Seymon,
Followburgh, Philisdelphin; sinco Charles, Atkins, NYork,
Ball—Sid May 16 schr S L Crocker, Philadalphia,
Martha Baria, Smail, NYork.

**TAUNTON—Sid May 16 schr S L Crocker, Philadalphia,
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